MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE.

Pron a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 5, 1858. The Kansas debate in the Senate will probably consume most of the month, as thirty elaborate specches at least are in preparation.

His physicians think that Mr. Jefferson Davis can hardly resume active duty before two months hence. He is now confined to a dark room under a severe regimen.

Three Democrats from Pennsylvania are halting between two courses. On the one side are expected favors from the Administration, on the other are desired committals from the Anti-Lecompton side in their favor to overbalance the opposition of the party in their Congressional Districts. They are considered lost to our side.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY Redeemed on warrants......\$1,054,300 On exchange.....

To the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, March 5, 1858. Washington, Friday, Marci 9, 1889.
The movement in the Senate for a general bankrup
Law is exciting much attention here. It is regarded
as a quasar Administration measure. Mr. Toombe has
charge of it. Corporations are included in its provisions. Its object will be to protect debtors and creditors justly, and regulate commercial transactions
used States. Man of all sections tors justly, and regulate commercial transactions throughout the United States. Men of all sections

throughout the United States. Bight of an sections and parties approve of the measure.

It is the general impression that Mr. Fletcher Webster will not be disturbed in his position as Surveyor of the Port of Boston.

L. B. Usher has been appointed Postmaster of Lynn, Mass., vice Stickney, whose commission had expired.

The Navy Department has made arrangements to

The Navy Department has made arrangements to testify in an appropriate manner their respect for the late Cormedore Perry.

The House Committee on Revolutionary Claims, of which Mr. Cox of Ohio, is Chairman, have prepared a very interesting report, accompanied by a bill giving the lineal descendants of the Revolutionary officers the half pay for life which was grauted them during the Revolution by several resolutions of the Continental Congress. It will be remembered that this half pay was for life, and was commuted by five years full new. Some commutation was paid in Contiyears full pay. Some commutation was paid in Conti-bental money, the other not at all. The bill provide for a deduction, where the commutation has actually for a deduction, where the commutation has actually been paid. A bill very similar to this was passed by the House of the last Congress, but defeated in the Senate. An effort will be made for the consideration of the subject at the earliest practicable period.

It is understood that E. F. Pratt, sen-in-law of Rufus Choate, will be appointed Assistant-Treasurer at Boston, in place of Ithamer W. Beard, who is transferred to the Postmastership of Lowell.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 5, 1858. The Senate was not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House took up the private calendar, passed severa, bills of no general interest, and adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 5, 1858. By Mr. ELY-To remove the North River steam-boat landings to above Canal street.

By Mr. WADSWORTH-Favorably, relative to stitutions of learning.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, for the consideration of
the Senate—To allow aliens to hold and convey real

By Mr. NOXON-To provide for a Registry of chal-I persons offering to vote, and to prevent illegal

By Mr. LOVELAND-To appropriate money for By Mr. LOVELAND—To appropriate money for the support of insace convicts.

By Mr. MATHER—To amend Revised Statutes rel-ative to limited partnerships. Also to amend the charter of the Rutgers Female Institute.

By Mr. STOWE—To require Fire Insurance Com-panies in other States to file securities with the Con-

By Mr. SPINOLA-To amend the charter of the

City of Brooklyn, by giving power to pass ordinances relative to peddlers and stage routes, and to restrain runners and grant licenses in certain cases.

To alter the Commissioners' map of the City of

Breck yn.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amend.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly's amend. ments to the bill to incorporate Long Island College Hospital.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole,

and ordered to a third reading the bill to authorize the election of Controller, Auditor and Treasurer of Brooklyn, on April 1, to hold office for three years.

A bill to allow the Stockbridge Indians to bring a suit to test the title to certain lands in Columbia

County, was discussed, and progress reported.

Con the test vote to allow the Committee to again, permission was given by a vote of 12 to 11.

At 121 o'clock the Senate was still in session private claims.

ASSEMBLY.

This day was set apart for the third reading of bills. The following were passed:
To incorporate the Long Island College Hospital in

Brook.yn.
To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Schools.
To extend the time for the Receivers to wind up the affairs of Insolvent Banks.
To amend the Charter of the Orphans' Home of the Receivers

To amend the Charter of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.
Relating to the mode by which the Buffalo, New-York and Eric Railroad Company may acquire title to real estate for purposes of incorporation.
Changing the time of holding the annual meetings of the several New-York Dispensaries.
To divide Wyoming County into two School Commissioners' districts.
To remove the county seat of Allegany County.
To amend the charter of the Brocklyn City Hospital.

To amend the charter of the Brocklyn City Hospital.

The Assembly met at 7½ p. m.

Mr. DAYTON rose to a question of privilege, when the resolution was introduced by Mr. Duryea for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. He moved to amend so as to make the resolution read that he (Mr. Dayton) had not charged that the \$10,000 bribe was to be paid for the passage of the bill, but that he had stated he had been informed such was the fact, and was prepared to give up the name of his inthat he had stated he had been informed such was the fact, and was prepared to give up the name of his informant at the proper time. He found that the resolution still misstated the facts, and he now asked that it be amended so as to conform with the facts in the case. The resolution was so amended.

Mr. MOORE gave notice of a bill declaring the office of Street Commissioner in the City of New York York and empowering the Mayor to fill the same.

BILLS REFORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. BALDWIN—Of a bill to regulate the rates on the way and through freight on the railroa's of the

on the way and through freight on the railroa is of the State. It requires the publication in the State papers of Summer rates, and prohibits the Winter rates from being more than twenty per cent of an increase. It makes the way freight, except on distances under seventy five miles, the same program as the through freight.

freight.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND-Of a bill to amend the charter of the Harlem Railroad by permitting the Company to run engines to Thirty-second street, despite the city ordinances. despite the city ordinances.

By Mr. BABBITT-Unfavorably, for the election

of overseers of highways.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Favorably, to repeal the Act of 1857, locating Schuyler County seat at Havana, and to locate the same at Watkins.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG—Faverably, on the bills to amend the charters of the Grocers' and other Banks

amend the charters of the Grocers and other Banks in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, jr.—Favorably, to amend the Charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and to amend the act respecting the formation of Town

Insurance Companies.

By Mr. HORTON—Favorably, to pay the Croton Aqueduct Department for water furnished the Sing-

By Mr. STAPLES To amend the law of compen-By Mr. 67 APLESS—To amand the law of compen-sation to Highway Commissioners, by making the pay of all one dollar and fifty ceets per day.

By Mr. ENGS—Favorably, on the bill authorising the New York Institution for the Blind to soil property.
For aid to the New-York Institution for Indigent Women and Children, for aid to the Eye Infirmary of New York; for aid to the New-York Dispensary and Combaling Homital.

Opathalmia Hospital.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—Favorably, to increase the salaries of the Keepers, Matrons and assistants of the Kate Prisons.

By Mr. BLEECKER—A bill to incorporate the Au-

ent Order of Hibersians. By Mr. WAGER, from the Committee on Judiciary Favorably, a bill modifying and amending the sury laws: makes the legal rate 7 per cent, but to the cellection of the principal and the legal rate of interest where a higher rate of interest has been paid. Also, to cut off the reporters and officers from static very allowance. Also, to amend the law against gambling, by imposing a fine of \$1,000. Also, for the reher of the creditors of the late City of Williamsburgh. Also, in relation to jurors in Kings County. Also, unfavorably, the following bills: To County. Also, unfavorably, the following bills: To allow surveyors to take acknowledgments of deeds; to enlarge the powers of notaries public; to fix a percentage on goods sold by auction.

By Mr. TAPPAN—Favorably, of a bill relative to

By Mr. TAPPAN-Favorably, of a bill relative to the Recorder, Surrogate and City Judge in the City of New-York.

By Mr. FULLERTON-A bill to incorporate a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WEIR-Favorably, to amend the Fire Laws of Brooklyn, Eastern District, and exempting foremen of cities and incorporated villages from taxation to the amount of \$500.

By Mr. CHANLER-To incorporate the Turnve-

By Mr. WEIR-To authorize the construction of a

By Mr. WEIR—To authorize the construction of a railroad through the streets and avenues of New-York parallel with Broadway.

A bill to provide for the payment of the Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York for 1857.

By Mr. BLEECKER—A bill to authorize the sale of Wallabout burial ground in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BLEECKER, from the Special Committee to investigate charges of breach of privilege on the door of the Assembly by William Richardson, exonerating him from having committed any breach of privilege.

privilege.

Mr. McNETT introduced a bill to provide for jury trials in cases of bastardy; also, to allow parties against whom others swear to be in fear of their life, or of fajury to their person, to be allowed to give tesmony to fore being committed.

A range number of notices of important bills were

A large number of notices of important bills were given. Among others, for a Convention to amend the Constitution, and to prohibit prize fighting, and to extend the terms of the Court of Appeals so as to in-ure punishment.

By Mr. SHEPHERD—To amend the banking law. It provides if any bank shall pay interest on deposits, the stockholders shall thereafter become individually liable for all debts contracted by the bank. It prohibits officers of the banks from paying interest on deposits, except by consent of the stockholders, under a penalty of \$1 000, and prohibits all call for loans upon the deposit of collateral securities.

By Mr. SEELEY—To repeal the act creating a City Judge for the City of New-York. Referred to five New-York delegates.

By Mr. CHILLIS—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Ninth avenue at Sixty-fifth street to

a railroad in Ninth avenue at Sixty-fifth street to Greenwich street, along Battery place, Washington

street and Gansevoort street.

By Mr. MOORE—To authorize the payment of the By Mr. MOOKE—To authorize the payment of the old police force of New-York. To prohibit the Manhaiten Gas Company receiving advance deposits, and requiring them to furnish meters in return for all moneys now on deposit; makes a violation of this a forfeiture of their charter. To prohibit the use of

forfeiture of their charter. To prohibit the use of camphene in New-York State.

By Mr. DYCKMAN—To exempt New-York firemen from one thousand dollars taxation.

By T. JONES, jr.—To incerporate the Manhattan-ville Trust Company. To incorporate the Income Insurance Company, with power to insure rents. Also, to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem Canal Company. To prohibit the business of insurance by parties not authorized by law.

By Mr. HANFORD—To incorporate the New-York Veterinary College.

Veterinary College.

By Mr. BEACH—To provide a method for the formation and amendment of city charters by conven-tions to be called by the city authorities. For a law to repeal the act abolishing tells on railroads, and reviving former acts. Also, for a general act to incorrate religious societies.

By Mr. LYNCH—To empower aliens to hold real

By Mr. BAKER-To extend the powers of receivers usiguees, and other trustees, and to protect creditors

By Mr. DAYTON-To regulate the manufacture and sale of gas in cities and villages. It regulates the quelity, price, and description of meter, and provides for inspectors.

A mass of other business, not of much general inter-

was then transacted.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Con-

Vention.

HARRISBURG, Friday, March 5, 1858.

The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning. The Committee on Resolutions unanimously reported, declaring that the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compro-mise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, "that the people of the Territories shall have the ex-"clusive control of their domestic institutions," is the only sure guarantee against agitation in the nation in regard to the local institutions of the States and Terregard to the local institutions of the States and re-ritories; that by the uniform application of this demo-cratic principle to the organization of the Terri-tories, and the admission of new States, with or without Slavery, as the people may elect, the equal rights of all States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained, and the inviolate harmony and perpetuity of the Union

and the inviolate harmony and perpetuity of the Union preserved.

The resolutions are very long. They fully sustain the Lecompton Constitution and President Buchanan.

Mr. Stokes of Westmorlend offered a substitute, presenting the views of the minority of the Committee, and declaring that the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution would be Congressional usurpation; and that members of Congress voting for Lecompton would be guilty of moral treason.

It also indexes Governor Packer's course, especially his inaugural address.

Rhode Island General Assembly. PROVIDENCE, R. 1., Friday, March 5, 1858. The Rhote Island General Assembly adjourned size

Forenoon Weather Reports-MARCH

| By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lanes, ceived at No. 21 Wall street. |
| Oswego, N. Y. a. m.—Wind N. clear; 4 |
| Boston, Mass., 10 a. m.—Wind W. clear; 9. |
| ALEASY, N. Y. B. a. m.—N. W.; clear; 2. |
| PORTLAND, Me.—Wind N. E.; snowing; 10. |
| Basgon, Me.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 12. |
| Eastrowt, Me.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 12. |
| Battern, M. B.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 12. |
| Battern, M. B.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 12. |
| Battern, R. B.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 22. |
| Halifac, N. S.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 24. |
| Halifac, N. S.—Wind N. W.; snowing; 26. |
| Ghartotterowx, P. E. L.—Wind N. M.; 6 below; clear. |
| Wolffer River Jinctiton—5 below; cloudy. |
| Bullisgton, V.—Wind N. W.; 5 below; cloudy. |
| Bullisgton, V.—Wind N. W.; 5 below; cloudy. |
| Battinors, Incom-Wind N. W.; 21; blowing hard. |
| Washington—At adyligh; 12; at 9 a. m.; 15; at noon; 2 |
| Ind. N. W.; clear. |
| New York poon Clear, wind N. W.; 20; bar, 30:150. By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lanes, re-ceived at No. 21 Wall street.)

SMINGTON—At daylight, 12 to 1. N. W.; 20; bar., 30:150.

N. W.; clear:

* YORK moon Clear wind N. W.; 20; bar., 30:150.

CLAPELFRIA, March & —This was the coldest morning of the ...

The thermometer at 6 a. m. stood at 10 degrees above ...

The thermometer at 6 a. m. stood at 10 degrees above ...

the thorself her because the pretty heavy opposite by and at the Hotes Shop, but presents meserous obstacle to then as yet. At moon, weather clear; wind N. W.; barom-

Great Bean, Pa. p. m. - Wind N. W. 3, clear. Heavest State N. Y. p. m. - Wind N. W. 10, cold and heat clear.

The Elections in Oswego County.

Oswego, Friday, March 5, 1858.
Full returns from this County give eighteen Republican Supervisors and seven Democrats, which shows a large gain for the Republicans.

Albany, Friday, March 5, 1853.

The Assembly Investigating Committee on the Brocklyn Bribery Case met this evening. Mr. Dayton was examined, when the Committee adjourned till Tuesday morning.

Indictment of Tuckerman.

NEW-HAVES, Friday, March 5, 1858.

W. S. Tuckerman, mail robber, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury this morning, and pleaded not guilty. He was ordered to give bonds in \$29,000, with two sureties, residents of this State, to appear for trial before the United States Circuit Court, to be held in this city on the 4th Tuesday in April. In default of bail he was again committed to prison.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—FLOUR is if better demand, and prices well maintained. Whilat quiet at \$10 \$1 07 for Red. and \$1 20 \$1 30 for White. Couns—Saise of 15,000 bosh, at 60c. for Yellow. Geocheries quiet. Provisions unchanged. Whitsky declined to \$10 20 \$20.

Baltimore, March 5.—Flour in fair demand, and market firm; sales at \$4 50 for Superfine. Whilat firm, coas firm and unchanged. Whilsky dull, at 21 c. Provisions steady. Mosile, March 4.—Cotton—Sales to-day 2,500 bales at a decline of jc. We quote Middling at 11;61116.

Savannal, March 5.—Cotton—The sales of the week foot up 7,500 bales, the market closing with a declining tendency. Middling, 116111c. Rick steady at 2;63 c. Kachange, 7; pv. Middling, 116111c. Rick steady at 2;63 c. Kachange, 7; pv. cent premium. Strelling Exchange, 7; pv. cent premium. Cottons to Liverpool, jd.

Charleston, March 5.—Cotton—Sales to-day 1,700 bales. Prices have declined jd 2c. on the week.

Mosile, March 5.—Cotton—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. The recepts of the week have been fig. 500 bales, against 1,000 bales. The compared of the week have been fig. 500 bales, against 1,000 bales, against 1,000 last year.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858. It is known here, however little the knowledge may have extended elsewhere, that there is no love lost between Mr. Hunter and the Administration. The seme remark would apply also with equal correctness to other Senators, who, at a distance, seem to be in full and confidential communion with the powers that be, but who really hold no other relations than those resulting from political affiliation. The intimate and familiar entrée of the White House is not conceded to the high men of the party, but to a very different class, who are willing to obtain it by personal sacrifices, inconsistent with the selfrespect belonging to those who are not quite prepared to burn daily incense under the nose of the Executive. There is a passage in Mr. Hunter's eration at Riehmond, upon the inauguration of the Washington statue, quite worthy of notice for its pointed application and unmistakable significance.

He said, speaking of Washington: "The very constitution of his Cabinet gave evidence of his peculiar genius and his own consciousness of power. He sought no unit Cabinet, according to the set phrase of succeeding times. He asked no suppression of sentiment, no concealment of opin-ion; he exhibited no mean jealousy of high talent in others, seeking for inferior instruments because such only he could expect to command. But he "gathered around him the greatest public men of "their day, and some of them to be ranked with "the greatest men of any day." It is only necessary to apply this criticism here in order to appreciate the force of Mr. Hunter's scathing contrast, which, at the time of its utterance, stuck like a hard to be best of such of the Cabinet as hand. barb in the breasts of such of the Cabinet as happened to be among his audience. He intended to present the idea of an Administration founded upon a model of eminence and worth, and then, pointing

to it, say: "Look on this picture, and then on that."

In the recent removal of Col. Berret, the Postmaster of this city, a pointed resentment was manifested, which is difficult to explain under all the eircumstances. He was known as the devoted personal and political friend of the late Gov. Marcy. a fact in itself which might ordinarily have been expected to commend him to favorable considera-tion, but which is believed to have been one among the reasons which operated to his prejudice. He has been long recognized as one of the most respected and influential members of the party in power, who contributed freely of his means to promote the election of Mr. Buchanan. Twenty-seven Senators ad-dressed or called upon the President personally to urge his retention, from peculiar acceptability to the community and political propriety. These appeals were not only disregarded, but the common civility of submitting the case and the papers to the Cabinet was not observed, either from an apprehension of lming influence brought to bear in his | Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press. favor, and the fact that no complaint of any sort had ever been lodged against his office, or to mark with indignity a summary ejection, which appears to have been more moved by personal feeling than

by any other cause.

During Mr. Buchanan's mission to London, he always harbored an antipathy to Gov. Marcy, growing out of the refusal of the latter to surrender the negotiation of the fisheries, in which he had then pro-gressed with Lord Elgin. Mr. Buchanan desired o play that question against Central America, and to acquire the eclat of settling both. Perhaps he had some general assurances from Gen. Pierce, which excited indignation at their non-fulfillment; but Gov. Marcy was in no way a party to any such arrangement, directly or indirectly, though he and his friends had to bear the brunt of a hostile retaliation as its consequence. When, therefore, the Chamber of Commerce in New-York, and other important bodies, began to move with reference to his re-sppointment as Secretary of State, Gov. Marcy promptly arrested the demonstration, with the full persuasion that if he could satisfy himself to remain n office, were the opportunity presented, which he more than doubted, he knew that if every man, wo-man and child in the United States recommended him, the repugnance or resentment of the President could not be overcome. It seems he was not mis-

taken in his man. The reward which that venerable patriot, Sam The reward which that venerable patriot, Sam Medary, received for his adhesion to Lecompton ought to be embalmed, after the fashiou of Casar's victory—Vest, vid. rict. He came to Washington, he saw the chance, and he conquered. His special mission was to engineer Minnesota through Congress, having been the Territorial Governor who, after Democratic fashion, had certified the minority to be the legitimate Convention. Just then the breach widened between Douglas and the White House. So he ran over to Ohio for a fortnight, and returned to assure the President that while the and returned to assure the President that while the rascally politicians—mind, the men who scent spoils from afar off—were against him, the people were with him. Such eloquence was overpowering; and as Mr. Cox, the member from Columbus, had foilowed in the wake of Douglas, the ax was applied to the head of his Postmaster, and Medary went back rejoicing, singing peans to Lecompton, which, though it has buried many, has resurrected a few, who may as well, to save expense, preserve their political shronds for the demand of 1-60.

recede from the false position into which he was thrown by his votes in the struggle on Harris's resolution, and act in accord with the anti-Lecompton opposition hereafter. At least such is the present hope. And if the professions of Mr. Burns might be accepted as evidence of a determined purpose, the same conclusion would be justified in his case. Several votes from the South are involved in a degree of doubt, which would be embarrassed by

to put in the previous question whenever the ma-jority present their report to the House, and thus to cut off all chance for debate. If the Opposition can succeed in presenting some fair and moderate proposition, looking to the investigation which has been arrested by the ruling of the majority of the Committee of Fifteen-Mr. Russell of New-York giving the casting vete against any information—in the manner, for example, originally suggested by Mr. Harris, through the election of a proper Committee, there is no doubt a larger vote might be commissed on such a test than upon Lecompton pure and sumple. Whether the effort will be made or not, must

depend on circumstances yet to be revealed, and if n ade at all it may assume some other shape.

INDEX.

SHIELDS ON LECOMPTON.

Gen. SHIELDS's letter to his friend Col. Murphy, President of the Minnesota Senate, indicating the writer's position on the Lecompton issue, has just reached us through the St. Paul papers. It is dated Washington, Feb. 8, and deals first with the treatment of Minnesota by Congress, proceeding as

TIONABLE INTEGRITY. tion with a national but unnatural prominence, which made the duty of the President to express a decided opinion on subject. Stil, it has not failed to elicit remark that the Minne ta Constitution, which is the legitimate of spains of the win people of Minnesota, has not received the compilinent of a pain notice even from the Executive organ. The Canon, while Constitution of Kansas, which a great many honest people sider the fraudulent offspring of a factious minority, should orged upon Congress with all the weight and authority of Administration.

"A trial of strength took place yesterday, in the House, the Lecompton men were defeated. The reference to a Set Committee was carried by a unposity of three or four. But Lecompton Constitution will pass the Senate, and I hardly this a majority of four will be able to held our long against the weigh of the Administration.

THE FIGHT OVER POSTMASTER COOK.

orrespondence of The Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1858. The fight in Executive Session over Cook's appointment as Postmaster of Chicago was resumed in the Sepate last evening, and resulted in giving Douglas one of his greatest triumphs. He offered a resolution ealling upon the Treasury and Post-Office Departments

calling upon the Treasury and Post-Office Departments for certain correspondence which embraces the proofs of the charges brought against Cook. Fitch of Indiana made a characteristic speech, but not so bitter as the day before, when Mr. Douglas flayed him. He opposed the adoption of the resolution. He is rather in favor of strangling investigation into frauds of all kinds just now. He was several times put right by Mr. Douglas in matters of fact. On one occasion he made the following eloquent outburst: "I will not be inter-"rupted any more. I dislike this bantam-cock at rie of interference." After a bitter opposition to the resolution from Senators Slidell, Brown, Mason and others, the resolution was laid on the table. At this point Mr. Hunter of Virginia said: "We must meeting ate this matter." "Yes," "Yes," responded Pugn and Clay. These demonstrations of yielding to tue Illingis Senator created an excitement such as has been seldem witnessed. Senators Slidell, Brown and others sprang to the seat of Hunter, the former exclaiming. "We have had enough of this; don't revive it."

Senator Brederick, taking advantage of the attempts made to overawe Hunter, obtained the floor, and de-livered a lecture to the Democracy which they will not very soon forget. He said he was surprised to see not very soon forget. He said he was surprised to see Senators controlled in their action on a grave question by bitter spite against a Senator whose life had been devoted to the great interests of the Democratic party. A man is nominated for a highly responsible place. A Senator rises in his place and prefers charges against him, showing him to be dishousest, and therefore unift for the place. He points the Senate to the place where the testimony is recorded, and moves a resolution, the tendency of which is to procure said testimony; and, in the face of all this. Senators say, "We have had "enough of this; we want no investigation!" Mr. Broderick characterized the proceeding as dishonorship and disgraceful.

able and disgraceful.

The vote laying the resolution on the table was reconsidered, and the testimony was ordered.

CHANCES OF LECOMPTON.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press.

Washington, March I, 1858.

The fate of Lecompton is scaled beyond redemption. The Southern men refuse peremptorily to concur in the President's declaration that the people of Kansas, under the Calhonn Constitution, will have the right to modify and change its provisions previous to the prescribed time of 1804, not to say anything of a condition precedent affixed to the act of admission; and the Notthern Democrats who have, up to this time, supported the Administration on this question, will go no further, unless such condition is agreed to and embodied in the law unmistakably.

Strenuous efforts have been exerted, day after day, to compromise these condicting and fatal differences,

Strenuous efforts have been exerted, day after day, to compromise these conflicting and fatal differences, without any apparent, or, indeed, so far as Lean learn, without any real success. The consequence seems inevitable that these distractions will weaken the Lecomptonites. Already half of the South Americans, it is stated, are with Walker and Douglas, that the question may be referred back to the people of Kansas for a fair and timal determination. The Hon. Horace F. Clark will, I am told, vote

The Hon. Horace F. Clark will, I am told, vote against Lecompton as it is now presented. Other Democrats who opposed Mr. Harris's resolution of inquiry are expected to go with him.

The Kansas Investigating Committee will soon bring before the House the fact of their inability to go on with the duty imposed upon them. Their minutes will be spread before the public, that it may be seen in what manner the order of the House was defeated. Attempts will be made immediately to have an addition of two members to the Committee to be provided for by resolution, with the members to be added named by the House instead of by Speaker Orr.

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of The Richmond South.

Washington, March 1, 1858.

Washington, March I, 1858.

Washington, March I, 1858.

There is a rumor in circulation that Mr. John Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, is to be recalled, because, in common with the representatives of the other diplematic powers to that country, be has recognized the Government of Zuloaga, which has just expelled that of Comoniort. I am very reluctant to credit this statement, and can hardly believe that a man so talented and so true to the interests of our country will be secrificed. I am aware that there is a great itching just now for diplematic positions, and that there is with the Administration a warm sympathy for Comoniort and his party; but it is to be considered that the uniform policy of our Government is to recognize the de facto Government of a country, and not to deal with its parties or intestine divisions. That Mr. Forsyth has acted in conformity with this well-established rule, is fully shown by the action of the representative of the other powers at the city of Mexico.

Independently of this, there is no reason why this Government should seek to build up that of Comonfort. He is said to be friendly to the United States,

Government should seek to build up that of Comonfort. He is said to be friendly to the United States, yet his party rode into power upon the popular cry that their predecessors had alienated the national territory. The Gadsden Treaty was their especial horror. During Comonfort's administration not a single just claim of our citizens has been paid, and it has been for some time evident that his notoriously corrupt and imbecile administration had not the strength to make a treaty with our country.

But there is another aspect in which the retention of Mr. Forsyth may be viewed. He is a Southern of Mr. Forsyth may be viewed. He is a Southern man, and imbued with Southern ideas. We need and ought to insist on the appointment of such men at Madrid, Brazil, Mexico and Central America. Our interests demand the appointment of men who will feel a proper desire to promote Southern interests, and a proper desire to promote Southern interests, and a proper desire to promote Southern interests, and a proper desire to this work. The South is not represented in the State Department, and the principles of Ea Thayer have been substituted for the Southern at i Pro-Slavery regime of Walker in Nicaragua.

If this policy is extended to Mexico, and a man who has signalized his devotion to the South is struck down, it will be viewed by Southern Senators and Representatives here as an act of hostility hardly less significant than the late demonstrations of Seward and Douglas.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 5, 1858.

The Senate Investigating Committee on the Brooklyn Assessment swindle held its first meeting last evening, and examined a number of witnesses, among whom were James B. Swain, John A. Dayton, member from Kings County; E. A. Lawrence, member from Queens; Samuel A. Law, member from Delaware; Mr. Hendrickson of Queens, J. Becker of Ulster, and Senator Spinola.

The testimony so far amounts to exactly nothing at all in the way of fixing the charge of bribary and corruption upon anybody. Each witness had heard all sorts of stones affirming that bribery had compared to but no one. resorted to, but no one knew anything, of his personal knowledge, which would fix such brit Senator Spinola testified that he knew of ne rangement or bargain by which any person we

pay or to receive money or any other consider too for procuring the passage of the bill referre to This ought to be considered conclusive; yet I can that the Committee design to pursue the investigation tion further by examining other witnesses. The Committee appointed by the Speaker of the H use to investigate the same subject have not yet hed a

sitting.

In the Senste to-day Mr. Loveland reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Controller to contract with the Croton Water Board for supply

contract with the Croton Water Board for supplying Sing Sing Prison with water.

Mr. Darling reported favorably the bill to amend the general Railroad Law.

Mr. Ames reported a bill to establish regulations for the port of New-York.

Mr. J. D. Willard reported is favor of allowing aliens hereafter to hold and couvey real estate.

On motion of Mr. Noxon the Senate agreed to the last supplying the state of the last supplying the senate agreed to the senate agreed to the last supplying the senate agreed to the senate agree hold evening sessions Wednesdays and Fridays to

Consider the general orders.

On Mr. Sloan's motion the injunction of secrecy was removed from the Executive Session relative to the appointment of Harbor Masters. The Senate took up in Committee of the Wiole

the bill to prohibit free passes to members of the Legislature and State officers, which was debated at considerable length by Messrs, Stow, Mandeville, W. A. Wheeler, Hubbell, Diven, J. D. Willard and

others.

Mr. Stow moved a substitute for the substitute Mr. Stow moved a substitute for the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Scott, embracing all the provisions of the act offered by Mr. Scott, providing that "charity" or "benevolent" persons shall not be passed free more than twice in each year: commutation allowed; persons passing free to be guilty of a misdemeanor; "charity" or "benevolent" persons receiving tickets to be published in the annual report of the company; officers and employees of a road excepted from the provisions of the act so far as relates to their own road.

In the course of the debate Mr. J. D. Willard In the course of the debate Mr. J. D. Willard Dem.) remarked that he was in favor of freedom

in Kansas and in Cuba.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler congratulated the Republi-Mr. W. A. Wheeler congrantates are cans upon the fact that the Wednesday conference meetings (the evenings devoted to the consideration of Senator Diven's Kansas resolution) had been attended by one conversion. Mr. Willard insisted that he would go as far as any man in wiping out the foul blot of Slavery in the discharge of his le-

gitimate duties.

Mr. Schell rose to'a question of order. It was not Mr. Schell rose to a question of order. It was not in order for a Senator to speak out of his place in the Senate, and Mr. Willard's place was evidently on the opposite (Republican) side of the chamber. The Senate laughed at the expense of Mr. Willard; but that gentleman insisted that, although an Adamantine, he was in favor of freedom, and if that sent him to the other side of the Senate, he must take the consequences. The Committee finally reported progress on the free-ticket bill, and adjourned to 7 progress on the free-ticket bill, and adjourned to 7

o'clock this evening.

At the session of the Assembly last evening,
Messrs. Emans of Dutchess and Hutchinson of Orleans discussed the Governor's Message, the former gentleman glorifying the present National Adminis-tration and the Dred Scott decision—stoutly assert-ing the inalienable right of slaveholders to blacken all our Territories with their ebony chattels, and winding up with the remarkable assertion that he was personally as much opposed to Slavery as any-Mr. Hutchinson took a very different view of the subject, and made a number of good points.

The difference between the two gentlemen seemed

to be not unlike that between a couple of gentlemen whom I once heard discuss the subject of Slavery, up country, one of whom took the Pro-Slavery side of the question, but at the same time was evidently ashamed of his position. He therefore insisted that he was opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and that there was really no essential difference between his views and those of his Anti-Slavery opponent. The other quietly replied that the difference seemed to be only that one was opposed to Slavery in the ab-tract and the other opposed to it in the United

States.

The Assembly spent the entire session to-day in

the third reading of bills.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Watervliet District Election bill.

A communication was received by the Speaker from Controller Flagg, inclosing a draft of an act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax (\$3,487,095), which was referred to the Committee on Cities and

Villages.

The Quarantine Commissioners are here with the Quarantine Commissioners are here with their report ready for presentation to the Legislature. They come to the conclusion that New-Jersey is unalterably opposed to the establishment of a Quarantine at Sandy Hook—so decidedly opposed that further negotiation with that foreign the whitest would be entirely futile. They power on the subject would be entirely futile. They therefore recommend the making of about five acres of land for a pest hospital in the Lower Bay, on or near Old Orchard Shoal. This, it is thought, will make a desirable and every way unexceptionable location; and the Commissioners contend that this land can be made for a less sum of money than may land can be made for a less sum of money than that be realized from the sale of the present Quarantine grounds. The water on this shoal is only two feet deep at low tide and eight feet at high tide. If the Commissioners are correct in their estimate of the expense of making the proposed ground by fifling in the shoal, the project they propose would seem to be quite feasible.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK.

Commercial Crisis at St. Petersburgh.

SHAMYL STILL IN ARMS

The steamship New-York, from Greenock, Feb. 14 at 6 p. m., arrived on Friday. She experienced heavy westerly gales all the passage. On the 18th, she was struck by lightning, which split the fore royal mast. She brings Glasgow papers of Saturday evening,

which contain a few hours later advices from London. Consons closed at moon of the 13th at 961 #961 for money and account. The London Advertiser's Paris correspondent write that Allsop was in Paris very recently, and was fright-

ened away by the menaces of his confederates, who threatened to take his life because he expressed doubts respecting the success of the dreadful enterprise. He har, without doubt, escaped to America. The Tamar steamer, from Alexandria, arrived at Southampton on the 13th. She brings the heavy por-

tion of the Australian mails, and £100,000 in gold. The Marco Polo, with £300,000 in gold, was off Holyhead on Saturday forenoen. The India House had received a long dispatch, but

it merely adds some unimportant details to the facts already published. We are indebted to the purser of the steamship New York for late English and Scotch papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Daily News has an indignant leader on the treatment of the English Engineers of the Neapolitan Gov ernment, and the inaction of the British Ministry. The Times is g'ad to pass Mr. Roebuck off against

the vaporing Preach Chicago but protects as

The next telegraphic dispatch from ladia will be at Malta on Sunday bext, with news from Bombay

at Maita on Sunday next, with news from Bombay the 24th uit.

In the Court of Bankruptcy to-day Mr. Lawrence on behalf of the Great Northern Railway Competated that the total amount of Redpath's frauda £ 120,000, and that a special examination had remain the identification of forged transactions to amount of £64,350. The whole of the creditors amount of £64,350. The whole of the creditors been paid 10th in the pound, with the exception of the brokers, who, if they had exercised ordinary districts, might have prevented Respeath's frauda fragetting to the enormous extent which they getting the extent of the enormous extent which they getting to the extent of the exten

Duning, Friday, Feb. 13.
Lest night, or early the morning, the United States of Arthy was almost totally consumed by The parit than of the dissertions occurrence have yet been learned, but it is to be amented that the than three male purpose at fifthe boys peristed by Lasnas, Sarurday, Feb. 13, 1000.

Lormon, Saiurday, Feb. 13, 16

The Times says the Italia bull mercely embodies a few and obvious changes, the conclusions to all men have been rapidly approaching as offer they have bad occasion to deplote the cumbrous chinery and tardy operations of our Indian government and the want of any real responsibility, it remove useless agracies, interventions and deal There is not a studies of wrong—not a man, or child is the worse for the bill.

The London News was prepared to find the bill.

or child is the worse for the bill.

The London New was prepared to find the bill of they subvert half those constitutional principals which the safety of that empire has been bitherts believed to depend, but it was not prepared to learn that they have been dependent to the beautiful to the bea ntter incapacity of Government to make our evaluations of the case for destroying the double Government at my time and our case in destroying it at appead of great popular excitament. While the country it satisfies the country it satisfies the country it is at all set by unit make at which one, the most rapport measures ever to lead of he amend in our time and he incurred to the case of a satisfies and administration facts and weight a guinests, the promote of the dangerous destructive excitament however at a couple of flatting of the west most be tracted discussion, but at present there are no interest of the case of the probable polarical or party leading time as to its probable polarical or party leading.

Monday will supply this deficiency by disclosing the line as to its probable political or party leading Monday will supply this deficiency by disclosing the line to be adopted by the opposition leaders.

The Herofit thirks, if any change be needed should be a much less violent one. The blow sime Government at the East India Company will probable to themselves.

Government at the East India Company will probable recoil on themselves.

The eccond leader of The Landon Times is on Government of India and Lord Canning's letter, while Times considers as a valid defense to the appopular charges against him.

The third article is on recruiting for the army, the last five menths the recruits attested have averaged very little short of 4,000 a month for the infaction of the line alone, and 6,000 for all arms of the service together. These numbers would represent, with fraction, a total levy of 70,000 troops a year—amply sufficient, if maintained, to answer all demand upon us. Our machinery may be somewhat defective. amply sufficient, if maintained, to answer all deau upon us. Our machinery may be somewhat defectively in would probably be of material service if persons influence in our counties would again bestir the selves, and let the laboring classes know, from anticity above surpicton, that really good treatment in manay cases a varty improved condition, want lad on entering the army. The machinery more effective, too, if it were permanent, and it species of organization were preserved, which be exerted with more or less activity, according to nature of the demand.

The News thicks our Government ought to stand against the Neapolitan Government in the softhe Capitari steamer.

The Heroid says the accusations and criticism Mr. Reebuck last night afford a painful contrast temperate, yet dignified, language of Lord Derby.

FRANCE.

Accounts received in Paris state that more troops are required in China to carry out the intended operations. No more addresses from the army are to be published in the Moniteur, or any other paper published in France. One of the Paris correspondents of Le Nord says

One of the Paris correspondents of Le Nord says that the military addresses in the Mondeur have not been the only manifestations of feeling against England on the part of the French colonels; some of these honored with the Order of Bath having ex-

those honored with the Order of Bath having expressed a desire to return their decorations. The Minister of War, a cording to Le Nord, speedily put a step to these demonstrations.

It is stated by the Paris correspondence of the Independance that, at the interview between the new Minister of the Interior and the principal offiers in his department, he announced that his appointment was not previsional, but that it was made to carry into effect the plans of the Emperor, and that those who could not give their entire support to the new policy of the Government had better resign their posts.

RUSSIA.

The Journa' de Frankfort states that the got cial crisis in St. Petersburg caused several failures, with liabilities ranging from 50,000 to roubles. Stieglitz & Co. are reported to have lost largely, and by way of compensation it is said the Em-peror has permitted them to export one million gold mpenals, the ten per cent export duty being pended in their favor. It seems probable that these

pended in their favor. It seems probable that these particulars involved great exaggeration.

The correspondent of The Trues states that, according to letters from Odessa, the number of Russian sailors in the Black Sea is not to be diminished, as the vessels of war are not to exceed a certain number. The Grand Duke Constantine has given orders that all sailers who were in the service of the Government shall be sent on board merchantmen, and be subject to the same discipline as before, and have the same pay; and in order that they may not forget any part of their duties, mercantile vessels are to carry guas. When Russia has completed her tiest of mercantile steamers in the Black Sea, its neutrality will exist only in name.

steamers in the Black Sea, its neutrator will exist only in name.

It is again stated that Schamyl had submitted to Russia, but Le Nord, which refrained at the time from publishing the above news, states that the last intelligence from Circassia does not confirm the submission of Schamyl. The result of the last operations of the Russian troops was the occupation of the plateau of Tehechtna, where they had driven out the Circassians. Schamyl, with a small number of his band who remained faithful, had found a refuge in the remota gorges of the central chain of the Caucasus.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6, 1858.

Fund Panha will be the Turkish Plenipotentiary at the Paris Conferences.

The Commissioner of the Porte has sent in an ultimatum to Prince Danilo of Montenegro.

A Vienna letter states that the petition brought by the Rajaha of Herzegovinato the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, is signed by about one hundred communed. The petition asks for the suppression of the present tax of one-third, and the reestablishment of the former tax of a ninth. The tax of a third is said to be the cause of the discontent which prevails among the population.

population.

The Porte has sent two Commissioners to make such Inc Forte has sent two Commissioners to make such inquiries in the state of affairs in Herzegovina and Bosnia as will lead to a radical reform of the causes complained of. The Commissioners are also ordered to collect all the information which may prove serviceable to the Government in determining the position of Servia toward the Suitan.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11, 1858.

The Germanic Diet has voted in favor of the propositions of the Duchy of Lauenburg, which claim the aid of the Diet against the Danish Government. ITALY.

Rose, Feb. 6, 1858.

Cardinal Ferchi died last night. His death makes the number of vacants hats in the Sacred College, eleven.

Maltra, Feb. 6, 1858.

Father Zappetti, a Jesuit priest, who has obtained some notoriety by his abuse of the English Government, on returning to Malta from Rome, was coaveled back to Italy in her Majesty's ship Harpy.

Sale of The Statesman.—James B. Swain has purchased from Mr. Munsell his interest in The Albany Statesman. We learn further that Mr. Swain proposes to conduct The Statesman so that it shall be the exponent of the principles of the American party; and we have no doubt but that it will wage war against Senator Seward, "rip up" the Courra Railroad, and be profoundly wise on all subjects. [Albany Times.